

New U.S. ties 'still to be tested'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens yesterday cited Syria's ambitions in Lebanon as the major factor leading to the just-announced closer U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation.
During separate appearances here, the two were plainly pleased by the outcome of their talks with President Ronald Reagan. Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and other senior U.S. officials this week.
At the same time, both Shamir and Arens insisted the real test of the closer U.S.-Israeli relationship will come during the implementation of the joint strategy, designed to promote mutual interests in Lebanon and elsewhere in the region.
"We, in Israel, believe that close cooperation between the U.S. and Israel can go a long way toward securing our common goals (in Lebanon) that are: A free and independent Lebanon, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including

terrorists, from Lebanon and the implementation of the Israel-Lebanon agreement of May 17, 1983," Shamir said in a speech at the National Press Club.
"Both he and Arens flatly denied that the administration had asked Israel to consider changing that agreement in the face of Syrian pressure on the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel, who was due to arrive here last night for talks today with Reagan.
The Saudi ambassador in Washington, Prince Sultan, yesterday personally delivered a letter to Reagan from King Fahd urging the U.S. to take a more flexible stance on the matter of revising the agreement. But Shamir and Arens were firm in denying there was any such U.S. intention evident during their talks here this week.
A senior administration official, briefing reporters at the White House, once again insisted the May 17 agreement was good and balanced and that the U.S. wants to see it implemented.
On Tuesday, Reagan said in his farewell statement to Shamir at a White House ceremony: "We agreed that every effort must be made to facilitate the implementa-

tion of the May 17 agreement between Israel and Lebanon."
Arens was due to leave the U.S. last night to return to Israel — 24 hours in advance of Shamir, who later yesterday afternoon flew to New York for meetings with Jewish leaders and others. Arens is coming back to the U.S. to receive an honorary doctorate from Yeshiva University on December 11. He may use that occasion to continue talks with senior U.S. officials.
At a news conference yesterday morning, Arens said the administration had not yet informed Israel of a specific figure it plans to include in its next foreign aid budget for Israel. Israel has been pressing for \$1.7 billion in military assistance, all grants.
He also said that no date had yet been decided on to start joint American-Israeli military exercises. The newly established U.S.-Israeli political-military committee is to convene in January to begin discussions on matters of closer strategic coordination, as well as on moving together in the search for some stability in Lebanon.
On the whole, Israeli officials yesterday continued privately to



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir eats breakfast on Capitol Hill with (left) Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman Charles Percy (R-Ill.) and Senate majority leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) (UPI telephoto)

Protesters in Nablus vow not to back down

Jerusalem Post Staff
NABLUS. — About 30 Jewish settlers continued for the second night yesterday to occupy Joseph's Tomb here. Representatives of the settlers said they intend to stay until their security problems in the West Bank are solved.
The settlers have recently been increasing their protests over rock-throwing and other attacks on them on West Bank roads. The situation came to a head for them Monday morning, when Yosef Stern of Har Bracha was injured in an axe-attack in the Nablus vegetable market.
Acting Defence Minister Mordechai Zipori told the settlers that their action at Joseph's Tomb is illegal and they could not spend nights in the site. They responded that they would stay until they saw a change in security policy in the territories.
Also in Nablus yesterday, a petrol bomb exploded near an Israel Defence Forces vehicle, but there was no damage or injuries. IDF units searched the area.
Meanwhile, OC Central Command Aluf (Maj. Gen.) Amnon Shahak told a Peace Now delegation yesterday that the IDF has not yet decided on a timetable for the removal of the Joseph's Tomb protesters.
The delegation asked Shahak to demand a return to the status quo ante at the site. Peace Now spokesman Amiram Goldbloom said his group had told Shahak that if the Gush Emunim demonstrators were not out by tomorrow, Peace Now would stage a counter-demonstration at the tomb. He said at least 1,000 people would attend.
The delegation also asked Shahak to rescind his permission to West Bank settlers to pursue Arab stone-throwers; but they received no reply to this request.
The Alignment Knesset faction executive yesterday held a special meeting and called on the government to get the settlers out of Joseph's Tomb at once. In deed as well as word, the Alignment said, the settlers had violated the law.
Mapam's Imri Ron said the settlers are clearly challenging the authority of the IDF. Labour's Yosef Sarid said Gush Emunim leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger exploited tragedy after tragedy merely to penetrate further into the Arab-populated areas.
Shinui MK Amnon Rubinstein said the settlers placed themselves above the law and believe in getting what they wanted by brute force.
Tehiya MK Gula Cohen issued a statement yesterday encouraging the settlers and urging that Arab demonstrators be deported.

18% C-o-L pay advance agreed

New tax brackets demanded

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
Agreement on an advance payment on the cost-of-living allowance was reached late last night at a meeting between the government, the Histadrut and the private employers.
The compromise proposal put forward by the Manufacturers' Association was accepted in principle, but the association's president Eli Hurwitz warned that the accord had not been finalized.
The Head of the Histadrut's Trade Union Department Yisrael Kessar is to meet today with Uzi Netanel of the Committee of Economic Organizations to work out the final details of implementation. The Histadrut also added the rider that the agreement would stand only if the Treasury made the necessary adjustment in the income-tax brackets.
Under the compromise, an 18 per cent advance for the October price increases is to be paid at the end of December at an 85 per cent rate of linkage. The compensation for the November and December rises is to be paid in February at an 85 per cent rate, provided inflation is under 30 per cent in these months. If the inflation rate is over 30 per cent, the linkage is to be increased to 90 per cent.
The Manufacturers' Association compromise was an attempt to bridge the gap between the Treasury offer of a 15 per cent advance with 80 per cent linkage and the Histadrut's demand of an 18 per cent advance with 90 per cent linkage.
It seemed until very late indeed that no compromise could be reached. When the Manufacturers' Association compromise was first put forward, it was rejected by the Histadrut and the government, even after intensive informal consultations among the parties during a break in the negotiating session.
The three parties returned to the negotiating table around 10 p.m., saying that the prospects did not look promising; but the breakthrough came a short while later.
All the parties reaffirmed last night that there would be no under-the-table agreements — everything is to be open and above-board.
Earlier in the Knesset Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Or said that economic recovery cannot be achieved if workers are compensated fully for rising prices.
Replying to a motion for the agenda by Gad Ya'acobi (Alignment), he said that in order to prevent large-scale unemployment, "a responsible wage policy" must be followed.
"I am happy to say that the Histadrut is apparently making an effort to go in this direction," Cohen-Or said.
The productive enterprises in the economy are the first line of defence against attempts to extract full compensation for inflation, he said.
He advised them to increase the cost-of-living allowance only to such a level that would enable them "to continue to function, to continue to compete." Paying too much could only lead to unemployment, he warned.
Cohen-Or said that the process of restoring health to the economy is a painful one, and it would be well to rid ourselves of the illusion that there could be a recovery without dismissals.
Ya'acobi replied that, owing to the government's mistakes of the past three years, the country now faces an economic and social crisis, with the strange combination of recession and unemployment on the one hand, and 200 per cent annual inflation on the other.
He thinks that the only solution is early elections, to enable a new government to conduct a four-year economic policy.

Druse threaten more Beirut airport shelling

JEIRUT (AP). — Druse militiamen yesterday warned they will shell Beirut International Airport where U.S. Marine positions came under fire, if the Lebanese Army does not tear out of the area.
The warning came after shells rained into the airport area and around Marine positions there for the third straight day, forcing closure of the country's only international airport.
In a statement, the Druse accused the Lebanese Army and Christian

militias of shelling mountain villages and demanded the two groups move positions away from the airport, Beirut harbour, power station, schools and from Multinational Peacekeeping Force garrisons.
The Druse also urged civilians to avoid army and Christian militia garrisons and vehicles, "because they are all going to be the target of fire." The warning came amid reports of shelling over a wide area of central Lebanon.
U.S. warplanes soared over

Beirut yesterday following the shelling.
At least two American A-7 fighter bombers from the aircraft carrier Independence made several passes over the capital and the nearby central mountains, from where Druse gunners have been pounding the city in recent days.
Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan and Public Works Minister Pierre Khoury were contacting Lebanese Army and various militia groups in

Jemayel on way to see Reagan

Post Middle East Affairs Reporter and agencies
Lebanese President Amin Jemayel flew to Washington yesterday for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which he has described as "crucial."
His purpose is to seek new ways of achieving the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon without recourse to last May's agreement with Israel.
Syria is implacably opposed to the May agreement, and has made it plain that unless it is rescinded, there is no chance that its own troops will be withdrawn from Lebanon.
This demand was pressed by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Khaddam and Jemayel's Lebanese opponents at Geneva last month, and the conference was only held from total collapse by Syria's agreement that Jemayel be given time to find some other way of get-

ting Israel out of Lebanon.
Jemayel will undoubtedly be seeking U.S. help in finding a way out of the apparent impasse — but so far, Washington has given no sign that it is about to withdraw support from the pact it played a key role in achieving.
The Americans are reported to have confirmed to Prime Minister Shamir in Washington this week that the two sides would continue to work on the basis of the May 17 agreement in their bid to find a solution in Lebanon.
Nevertheless, Jemayel is reported to have told Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in Rome earlier this week that he is "optimistic" that a solution could be found and that the national reconciliation talks could be resumed and brought to a successful conclusion.
He told Andreotti, according to these reports, that his optimism is based on contacts he had had with

the Syrian and Saudi governments — but stressed that the upcoming consultations are "crucial."
Despite speculation that Jemayel will seek amendments to the May accords, U.S. officials said they believe Jemayel shares the U.S. and Israeli view that the accords should stand.
In their view, reopening the issue would open a Pandora's box of problems, with Israel making new demands.
They said they have some ideas, however, to discuss with the Lebanese president on the withdrawal problem. Reagan said there had been discussions on "the necessary steps that could facilitate the carrying out of this agreement."
Press reports have said one way being discussed was to have Israel make a unilateral partial withdrawal, making it more difficult for Syria to maintain its hardline stance.

Hussein weighs parliamentary elections as prelude to talks

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter
King Hussein of Jordan is reported to be considering calling a suspended Jordanian National Assembly into special session in the near future as a prelude to holding new elections and eventually joining American-sponsored negotiations for the West Bank.
Recently returned travellers from Amman yesterday reported Jordanian officials as saying there is a "50-50 chance" that Hussein will convene the Jordanian parliament, which fell into disuse following the 1967 war. The parliament was formally suspended after the 1974 Rabat Arab summit which recognized the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Diplomats in the Jordanian capital are said to be even more confident, considering it "most likely" that the king will call parliament into session in April.
The reports were confirmed by Israeli sources monitoring Jordanian politics as well as by several West Bank figures yesterday. They noted that in a recent interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper, Hussein spoke of the need for "majority decisions" in the Arab world rather than the sacrosanct unanimity of decisions of Arab summits.
Rumours and reports of the reconvening of the parliament have been circulating in the West Bank for the past two weeks. The leading East Jerusalem daily Al-Quds carried similar speculation 10 days ago.
The reasons given for Hussein's

apparent willingness to restore parliament and eventually hold elections are:
• Growing domestic political pressure to liberalise the political system.
Following the suspension of the National Assembly the king governs by royal decree approved by an appointed 75-member consultative council. This council serves for two-year periods with the current council due to complete its term next March.
• Hussein faces a constitutional anomaly in that only 46 of the original National Assembly deputies are still living. Since the assembly requires a quorum of 40 of its 60 members to convene, time is pressing.
Jordanian officials are reported

Assad appears in public, Syrian reports say

Post Middle East Affairs Reporter and agencies
Syrian President Hafez Assad was yesterday reported to have made his first public appearance since he disappeared from view over two weeks ago, following what was then described as an appendix operation.
According to the official Syrian news agency, SANA, Assad yesterday inspected a newly completed bridge, which he was to have inaugurated on November 16 to mark the 13th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power. He was prevented from attending the inauguration by his illness.
His own only other appearance in the last fortnight was on Syrian TV a few nights ago, when he was shown presiding over what was said to be the latest meeting of the ruling Baath Party.
But the spate of official reports claiming that Assad is functioning normally, clearly designed to counter the growing rumours that he was seriously ill or even dead, still fail to explain his relatively long absence after what purported to be a minor operation.
It now seems clear that Assad suffered something rather more serious than an appendectomy, possibly a heart attack or a relapse of the leukemia he was reported to be suffering from several years ago. Some reports suggesting that he is looking swollen, possibly as a result of taking cortisone, would appear to lend substance to the latter theory.
Meanwhile, aides to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, who refused to be identified, were quoted as saying yesterday that the talks on the withdrawal of rival PLO forces from Tripoli were virtually suspended.

Foreign reserves down another \$85m.

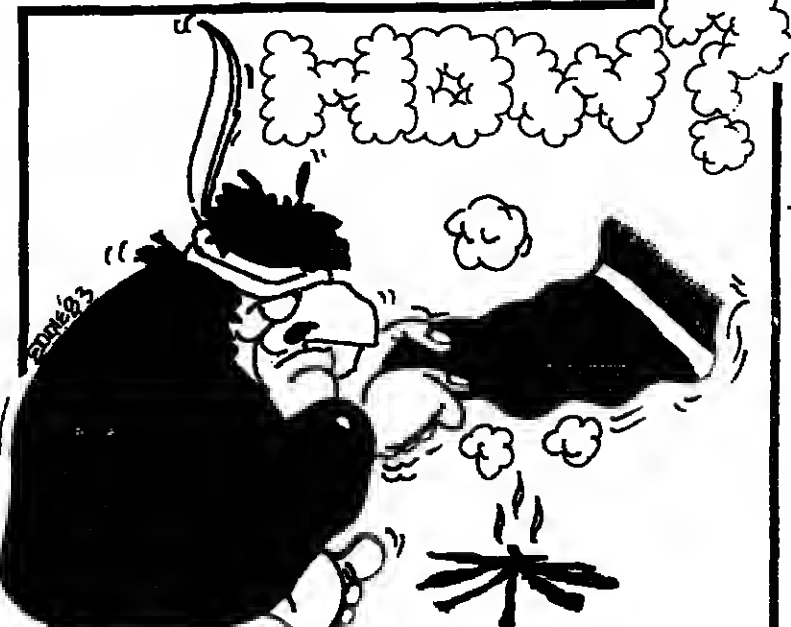
By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
An expected improvement in Israel's foreign currency reserves last month failed to materialize, The Jerusalem Post has learned. In fact, the level of reserves fell by some \$85 million. Reserves in October fell by a record \$176m.
The government's economic policy during recent months was the target of harsh criticism yesterday at an internal seminar of Bank of Israel economists.
Senior officials of the bank's research department said that October's devaluation had been poorly timed. According to those officials, proper management of the devaluation of the shekel would have involved cutting the budget first, and only then devaluing the currency.
Officials explained that the government acted in the reverse order. First it devalued, and now it is trying to axe the budget. But the inflation resulting from large government expenditures has already erased many of the benefits accruing from the devaluation.
During the meeting, Bank Governor Moshe Mandelbaum called for a "social contract" between the Histadrut, the employers and the government.
The governor said that in principle it would be ideal if the government could abolish the linkages in the economy, but with the present rate of inflation such a step is impractical.
In his view, the other alternative is more dangerous. Linking payments and wages 100 per cent to inflation would cause an uncontrolled spiral of price increases.
Figures released yesterday by the Bank of Israel revealed that in the July-October period the Treasury had to borrow some 1560 billion. Most of these sums were taken from the Bank of Israel, and represent a monetary injection into the economy.
While a large part of October's loans were taken from the Bank of Israel to finance the purchase of bank shares in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, in the months preceding the bank shares crisis the Treasury had to borrow some 1540 billion.

Dry winter is causing water 'overdraft'

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Israel's water economy is being strained by the present Indian summer, and Negev farmers are still irrigating their fields, Mekorot spokesman Mordechai Yacovovitch yesterday told The Jerusalem Post.
He said that Israel's water economy already has a 4.5 billion cubic meter "overdraft."
If this is a rainy year the "overdraft" could go down a little, but if it is a dry year, it could increase.
Asked what would happen then, Yacovovitch said that he prefers not to think about it. He added that there is still a possibility that it will be a rainy year.

Israeli-backed militia chief quits in Southern Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP). — A key commander of the Israeli-backed "home guard" militia movement in Southern Lebanon yesterday announced that he had disbanded his fighters and would support the mainstream Shi'a Muslim militia, Amal.
The commander, known as "Abu Sateh," told a press conference at Amal headquarters in the Beirut suburb of Bourj-el-Barajneh that he had "dissolved" his Home Guard unit and pledged to "renew loyalty" to the Amal militia, which opposes the Israeli occupation.
Abu Sateh declined to discuss specifics of his home guard unit, which was one of dozens set up with Israeli help in recent months as a "buffer force" to protect Israel's northern border from terrorist incursions.
But Abu Sateh, 30, had been reported to be the commander of about 120 men who were being trained with Israeli assistance near the Southern Lebanese town of Bint Jbeil, five kilometres north of the Israeli border.
Abu Sateh's unit was one of the largest organized by Israel. Many of the "home guard" units are rag-tag bands of fewer than a dozen men.
Abu Sateh said that he set up his militia, known as "The Shi'a Army," to defend the largely Shi'a population of Southern Lebanon from attacks by rightist Christian militias. But Abu Sateh said he came to believe that his militia would be under Israel's direct command and feared the militia might be forced to instigate hostilities.
Abu Sateh, who once served in the Syrian-backed Palestinian terrorist group Salha, said he returned to the Amal camp because it "inspires patriotism and the improving of Lebanon's conditions."



How to make sure you place your classified advertisement in time for tomorrow's Haluach Hehadash: Just take your ad to any advertising agency, or to an office of Ma'ariv or Ha'aretz and it will run in Hebrew in those papers. Hand it in early enough to make sure it reaches the office of Haluach Hehadash before 5 p.m. — your ad will then appear in English in the Jerusalem Post. Today's the final day — Best that deadline!

To our readers:
The Jerusalem Post is raising its prices from today to IS 55 for the daily edition and IS 80 for the Friday edition (including the weekend magazine and holiday eve issues).
Subscription rates which include VAT and free home delivery are as follows:
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These prices are valid until December 31, 1983.
We appreciate the steady support and understanding of our readers during this period of rapid inflation, which has necessitated a continual rise in the price of the paper. As in the past, we will try to keep future increases to a minimum.
The Editors

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

30.11.83	MIN.	MAX.	C F C F
AMSTERDAM	4	39	45
BRUSSELS	3	37	40
RUHRIGEN	2	36	39
CHICAGO	2	28	32
COPENHAGEN	3	27	31
FRANKFURT	3	37	45
GENEVA	10	39	50
HELSINKI	10	14	21
ROMA	15	61	23
JOHANNESBURG	18	59	24
LONDON	10	50	18
MADRID	8	43	48
MONTREAL	1	34	31
NEW YORK	6	43	54
OSLO	4	10	25
PARIS	7	45	52
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	64	31
SAO PAULO	18	64	31
STOCKHOLM	8	31	23
TOKYO	4	38	61
TORONTO	2	36	37
VIENNA	8	43	54
ZURICH	8	43	50

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair.

Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	23	8-23
Golan	21	12-22
Nahariya	21	12-22
Safed	26	11-19
Haifa Port	44	14-24
Tiberias	37	11-22
Nazareth	31	10-27
Afula	31	10-27
Shomron	28	11-24
Tel Aviv	54	12-23
B-G Airport	46	10-24
Jericho	37	9-26
Gaza	55	12-23
Beersheva	17	10-26
Eilat	24	13-28

DEPARTURES

David Blumberg, Werner Lovi and Stanley F. Finkelshten for Nicosia, Cyprus, to represent Israel at the meeting of the Board of Directors of FLAECI, the International Real Estate Federation, an organization comprising one million real estate professionals throughout the free world.

Marriage

TOLKOWSKY-GOLDBERG. The marriage is announced of Gideon Tolkowsky, son of Dan and Miriam Tolkowsky of Zahala, Tel Aviv, to Gila, daughter of Abraham and Fanny Goldberg of Ramat Gan, on November 30, 1983.

Government may alter bank share accord

The Finance Ministry, the banks and the Securities Authority are to investigate within "a reasonable period" the suggestion of a mathematics professor to cancel the Treasury's arrangement with the country's banks concerning their shares and to substitute a different arrangement.

Prof. Shmuel Kanich maintains that his system will save the taxpayer IS1.3 billion.

The agreement was reached at the High Court of Justice, which was considering a petition by Kanich against the government, the Treasury and the Securities Authority regarding the bank share arrangement worked out by former finance minister Yoram Aridor. (Ilim)

CORRECTION

Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor met on Monday with Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, the presidential candidate of the United Party of Costa Rica, not Chile, as erroneously published on Tuesday.

BEIRUT

(Continued from Page One)

hopes of securing guarantees for reopening the airport.

Elsewhere, Beirut Radio said Druse gunners pounded the Lebanese Army garrison at Suk al-Gharb in the hills above the marine positions, but the army did not shoot back.

Beirut Radio also reported fresh clashes in Tripoli between Palestinian supporters and opponents of Yasser Arafat's leadership of the PLO.

The broadcast said explosions and automatic weapons fire could be heard coming from neighborhoods within 1.5 kilometers north and east of Arafat's headquarters in the city.

Travellers reaching Beirut from Southern Lebanon said fresh fighting had erupted between Druse and Christian militias in the Kharrub region just north of the Israeli defence lines along the Awali river.

Schools in Christian neighbourhoods around Beirut were closed yesterday following a threat of further shelling by the Druse progressive Socialist Party of Walid Jumblatt.

"We are determined from now on to return fire severely and fiercely on the sources of fire to defend our people," the Druse statement said.

Jumblatt's militia has blamed the deteriorating security situation on the right wing Christian Phalange Party, whose forces joined the Lebanese Army in battling the Druse during three weeks of civil war last September.

The Druse also warned the Lebanese Army to move its artillery positions from residential neighbourhoods in and around Beirut.

HOME NEWS

Herzog to receive ex-captives' families

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog is to tomorrow receive the families of the six soldiers who returned from captivity in Lebanon last week. Representatives of the families had been critical of Herzog's statement on Tuesday that he agreed with "the tone" of a statement by former Israel Defence Forces chief of staff Rafael Eitan that the soldiers' behaviour in being captured was "shameful."

Interviewed on last night's *Moked* TV programme, Herzog said it is up to the IDF to decide whether to punish the soldiers, but he believes that both they and their families had suffered enough.

The president added that he would speak out against the phenomenon of carelessness and lack of discipline, not only in the army but also in civilian life, even if such statements would be unpopular. Hundreds of Israelis every year are killed because of carelessness in traffic and work accidents and training accidents in the army, he said.

Herzog would not comment on whether he still favours a national unity government nor on Jewish settlement in the heart of Arab areas.

Asked about security prisoner Udi Adiv, Herzog said that he personally recommended that the man, who has served 11 years of a 17-year prison term for security violations involving Syria, be allowed to marry and to establish a family, but the president said, he does not have the authority to order this.

As for reducing Adiv's sentence, Herzog said he must wait until he receives the opinion of the justice minister.

Regarding Syria, Herzog said he believes that country is "building a military option" against Israel and wants to expand its army to one million soldiers from the present 750,000.

Wolf Blitzer adds from Washington:

During a press conference here, Defence Minister Moshe Arens said he assumes some sort of military investigation of the former captives would be conducted. Only at the end of this process, he said, would he be prepared to answer questions on the matter.

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Regarding Syria, Herzog said he believes that country is "building a military option" against Israel and wants to expand its army to one million soldiers from the present 750,000.

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Wolf Blitzer adds from Washington:



Chief of Staff Rav Aluf Moshe Levy yesterday inspects new equipment being used against demonstrators in the West Bank. (IDF)

Arafat: No deals or changes in strategy

TRIPOLI (AP). — Yasser Arafat yesterday ruled out any deals with Palestinian opponents and said he sees no need for major changes in political strategy, despite three weeks of bloody fighting here, within his Palestine Liberation Organization.

In an interview with three foreign reporters, Arafat asserted that Syria's extensive involvement in fighting between his supporters and opponents had discredited the PLO mutiny internationally and among Palestinian civilians.

"The rebellion is finished," Arafat said, adding "Maybe we are in a critical military situation, but politically we are very strong."

Despite the rebellion, Arafat said he sees no need to change his political strategy, but "maybe to adjust it."

He said the PLO should now

press ahead "with more efforts on all levels" in support of an Arab League peace plan adopted in Fez, Morocco, last year, which calls for creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, while implying recognition of Israel's right to exist.

PLO rebels have been demanding Arafat take a more militant line against peace with Israel and have called for resuming "armed struggle" against it.

In Damascus, Syria's official daily *Tishrin* warned yesterday that Arafat would face "dire consequences" if he continued an anti-Syrian campaign and attempts to undermine the Tripoli cease-fire agreement.

"Arafat's continuing attempts at sabotaging the Saudi-Syrian agreement, as well as his on-going attacks on Syria, are serious steps

which will have dire consequences on Arafat and his clique," the paper said.

"Syria will not remain indifferent to such unjust and malicious campaigns... Syria's restraint in using its long reach and strong fist will fade if Arafat continues to conspire his group in slandering Syria," *Tishrin* said.

Last Friday, Syria and Saudi Arabia announced a cease-fire plan which called for the evacuation of PLO fighters from the city within two weeks after a detailed departure plan was announced by former Lebanese prime minister Rashid Karami.

Karami began his contacts Saturday in Damascus, but Arafat said yesterday he had so far received no official communication from the Lebanese politician on any details for an evacuation. (AP, Reuter)

Ports go-slow threatens citrus exports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Because of a go-slow strike for extra wages by port workers in Haifa and Ashdod, fruit and vegetables destined for the lucrative pre-Christmas export market might not reach their destination in time.

Among the hardest hit are the citrus farmers, who note that in many homes in Europe (especially England) Jaffa oranges have become part of the traditional Christmas meal.

Following the intervention of the Farmers Federation, the Histadrut yesterday afternoon started talks

with the port workers to persuade them to return to normal work.

According to the citrus farmers there has been a drop of up to 50 per cent in the loading of citrus and other agricultural produce on ships during the last few days, since the port workers started their go-slow.

Another problem bothering the citrus growers is the refusal of Minister of Finance Yigal Cohen-Orgad to give them \$10m. promised to them for last year's exports, because of the low profitability of the branch.

Orgad has informed Agriculture Minister Pessah Grupper (who is also the chairman of the Citrus

Marketing Board) that he will only transfer the sum if the board cuts down its operating costs and if the Ministry of Agriculture cuts its manpower.

Grupper has called an urgent meeting of the directors of board for Sunday to discuss the next step.

One angry farmer told *The Jerusalem Post* that if the government does not pay the \$10m. by the end of this season, many more farmers will uproot their trees. This farmer said that during this past year as many as 50,000 dunams were uprooted. If farmers become desperate, some 100,000 dunams more may be uprooted.

Ata workers to discuss recovery

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Management and workers at the Ata textile plant are to hold talks today to discuss the firm's recovery plan just 36 hours after the company was told that they would receive a \$10 million loan to overcome its immediate financial problems. The main topic on the agenda was to be management's proposal to dismiss up to 550 of the firm's 2,600 employees.

Management said the dismissals are an integral part of their plan to ensure the company's long-term future.

Agreement on the \$10m. loan was reached late on Tuesday night — almost seven weeks after management originally submitted its request for financial aid to the government.

Under the scheme, the Eisenberg Group, one of Ata's main shareholders, will provide \$6m. through the issue of shares rights.

Bank Leumi, the company's other big shareholder, will contribute \$2m. and the remaining \$2m. will come from the government.

Company secretary Emmanuel Solomonov said the bulk of the loan would be used to pay off Ata's outstanding debts and give the company a breathing space to stabilize its activities and lay the foundation for the future.

He said no decision on dismissals would be taken without full consultation with the works committee.

Works committee chairman Pinhas Groob said that after seven weeks of uncertainty and confusion, the employees were very happy that a solution had been found and the company would not close.

"I am happy and at the same time I am sad, because I know that we now have to consider the question of dismissals. Part of the problem has been solved and I only hope we shall be able to find a solution to the other part in a way that will cause the least pain and upset to the workers here."

The agreement reached between the government and Ata should be the basis of changes which must be implemented by the corporation, Industry Ministry Gideon Patt said in an announcement released after the accord was signed.

"Only through a conversion of part of the output to export will the future of Ata be assured," Patt said. He stressed that currently only 20 per cent of this output is sold abroad.

JORDAN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page One)

to be speculating that Hussein will recall parliament under section 82(1) of the Jordanian constitution only in order to call new elections. This section allows the king to call parliament into extraordinary session by royal decree if a simple majority of deputies requests him to do so.

Since 30 of the deputies must come from the West Bank, the king will appoint these by royal decree, and hold new elections on the East Bank only. Then the West Bank appointees would join the new parliament.

Jordanian officials are said to feel that Israel would not prevent West Bank deputies from attending sessions in Amman since it does not prevent duly elected mayors from crossing the bridges. Even if Israel did attempt to settle Hussein's attempt to re-assess his claims to the West Bank, he could appoint West Bankers currently resident in Amman. Among the names mentioned in this context are the deported mayor of Hebron, Fahd Kawasme, and the former mayor of Ramallah, Nadim Zarou.

A new parliament with 50 per cent of its deputies from the West Bank and more than half Palestinian in origin would provide Hussein with a negotiating team, something he agreed to with PLO leader Yasser Arafat last April. It would clearly provide Hussein with the mandate to conduct negotiations at least on behalf of Palestinians on the West Bank and possibly those in Gaza as well.

Hussein has apparently won Saudi and Egyptian support for these moves and is also said to be prompted by the current crisis

among the Syrian leadership surrounding the reported illness of President Hafez Assad.

Tension between Jordan and Syria is said to be at its highest in many years with both sides conducting a propaganda war while also jamming the radio and television transmissions of the other side.

Jordan is making it extremely difficult for its citizens to cross to Syria and following a series of bomb attacks in Amman and the recent car-bomb attacks in Lebanon which it too sees as Syrian-inspired, has sharply stepped up security at the frontier. Long lines of trucks are now backed up in Syria while Jordanian officials check them for explosives.

The sources report that while the traditional Beduin leadership of the army is locked onto a "fortress East Bank" concept and opposed to the incorporation of a radicalised West Bank in the Hashemite kingdom, Hussein himself wants to re-assess his claims to sovereignty over the area and restore his family's control over the Moslem holy places in Jerusalem. He can count on this in the support of the Palestinian population on the East Bank who make up at least 60 per cent of Jordan's total population.

Israeli sources confirmed yesterday that they too had received similar information of Jordanian feelers to Palestinians and noted low-key efforts at soliciting support from West Bankers. This information has already generated preparatory staff work among Israeli officials.

However, these sources warned that Jerusalem would surface early as a major issue in any negotiations because without some acceptable

formula on this question Hussein could not afford to take the risk of entering the peace process.

Israel is said to be at least theoretically favouring the re-establishment of a stable and legitimate Palestinian representation, rather than the refugee element which appears to control the PLO. This is coupled with a widespread consensus that local Palestinians are not an independent factor and cannot be counted on as negotiating partners.

Leading West Bankers yesterday responded with cautious optimism to the reports, noting that at the moment "everyone is waiting for the outcome of other political developments." This was a reference to Arafat's fate in Tripoli.

One prominent figure noted that whatever Hussein does, a conflict with the injunctions of Rabat is unavoidable. Local response to such a conflict depends in

Summer-time blast at Burg

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

Labour MK Michael Harish yesterday accused Interior Minister Yosef Burg of "cheating the Knesset and the public in a disgraceful manner" on the issue of summer time, and "violating the principle that a minister must tell the Knesset the truth."

Harish wrote a letter to all 65 MKs who had petitioned the interior minister in favour of summer time, and revealed that two of the six experts on the summer-time study-committee (which the High Court ordered Burg to appoint) had been quoted by Burg beforehand as opposing summer time.

"Burg loaded the committee of six, although the High Court must have intended it to be an objective panel," Harish told *The Jerusalem Post*. "All it needs is for one of the remaining four experts to side with the two who were already in Burg's pocket, and he could stall summer time once again for the umpteenth time."

"The minister is an artful dodger," Harish said. "Last year he said that if Switzerland did not have summer time, there must be a good reason for Israel not having it. Since then, Switzerland decided to introduce it. So Burg will have to think of something else."

Harish, who is chairman of the Knesset Energy Committee, wrote his colleagues that "of all the math professors in Israel, Burg chose Prof. Shraga Yeshurun, and of all the pediatricians, he chose Dr. Eliahu Vior, who both campaigned against summer time."

To add insult to injury, Harish told *The Post*, when Burg replied on Tuesday to a parliamentary question about the six men chosen for the committee and their opinions, he hedged with half-truths, explaining that each one of the six presumably has an opinion of his own, and in any case he does not know some of the six.

Since Burg was aware that the majority of the Knesset demanded summer time, Harish wrote his colleagues, he is now obviously trying to mislead them.

Harish added that since Burg was making a mockery of the majority of the public as well as the majority of the Knesset, he had no choice but to pursue the matter.

Harish told *The Post* that only the High Court would be qualified to say whether or not Burg had evaded (ruling by appointing "two biased experts" to the six-man committee). Harish said, "I cannot usurp the High Court's privilege, since I must leave the way open to go back to the High Court over the summer time issue."

Knesset to debate move to re-bury woman

Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset has decided to hold a full-scale debate on the decision of the Rishon Lezion religious council to re-bury the remains of Mirza Engelovitz because she was a Christian who was buried in a Jewish cemetery under false pretences.

The question was raised in a motion for the agenda by Shulamit Aloni (Alignment-CRM). Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg agreed that a debate should be held. The minister noted in a brief reply that when Engelovitz came to Israel in 1964, she listed her religion as Christian, and that when she applied for naturalization in 1979, she did so under the provision in the law that applies to non-Jews.

Aloni later requested Speaker Menahem Savidor — in view of the decision to hold a debate — to ask Burg to postpone any action by the Rishon Lezion religious council.

Video may show prison killers

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A video film taken during the recent murder of prisoner Haim Shoshan in Ramle Prison is to be used in court as evidence against the four murder suspects. Police sources said yesterday this is the first time that a video film of this nature would be shown in court as evidence.

Police said the video film does not show the murder itself, but shows the suspects entering and leaving Shoshan's cell and may show some of the suspects trying to clean blood splatters outside the cell. Blood stains leading to Shoshan's cell had alerted the

warder to the murder. Haim Shoshan, who was serving a 15-year murder sentence and was to be a witness in the murder trial of Shmaya Angel now taking place, was found dead in his cell with multiple stab wounds some two weeks ago. Shoshan was held in the top-security section of the prison with 11 other dangerous convicts. This section is under 24-hour surveillance by a video camera, and the Prisons Authority appointed a team to investigate why the murder was not prevented.

About a week after the murder, four suspects were remanded by the police: Shmaya Angel, who is now on trial with his wife Sarah

"Shmulik" for the double murder of Shulamit Shelly and Michel Nahmias; Herzl Avitan, who is on trial for the murder of former Ramle Prison commander Ronnie Nitzan; Ya'acov Shemesh, who is on trial with Avitan under the same charges and Ronnie Zakai, a life prisoner convicted of murder. The four were separated and taken to different lock-ups throughout the country after the murder.

The police had earlier obtained a court order banning all mention of the video camera and the entire investigation was cloaked in secrecy. But the ban was lifted yesterday and the file is to be transferred today or tomorrow to the district attorney.

Senator: Weinberger won't be in next gov't

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Republican Senator Charles Grassley of Iowa predicts that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger — considered by some to be unfriendly towards Israel — will not serve in a second Reagan administration.

The senator criticized Weinberger for "horrendous waste in defence spending" in his department and for failing to purchase most defence requirements in competitive bidding.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* on Tuesday night, shortly before leaving Israel after a 10-day visit, Grassley said that he hopes Weinberger would not serve in a second Reagan administration. "He continued business as usual in the Defence Department and did not clear up fantastic waste,"

Grassley said that a set of plastic caps for the legs of a pilot's chair in a bomber costs exactly 23 cents, but



U.S. Senator Charles Grassley (Zoom 77)

that the Defence Department paid suppliers — who did not bid competitively — over \$900 per set for the bits of plastic.

He noted that since June, he — as a member of the Senate Finance Committee — has had a running battle with Weinberger, who "refused" to let him speak to top department officials and who "failed to give me straight answers."

Grassley, who met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir several times for talks on Soviet Jewry — a cause in which the senator is active — said relations between Israel and the U.S. would continue to improve in the coming year.

President Reagan has shown clearly what he believes in, said the senator, and he has proved that he sticks to his principles.

Grassley maintained that Reagan will run for re-election, even though he has as yet made no announcement. "The organizational work has gone too far for him to back out," he said. But beating the Democratic candidate, "probably Walter Mondale," will not be easy, because the Republican Party was always the smaller party.

Grassley said Reagan seems to have "grown younger" in office. "I saw the president who is 73 sitting next to Treasury Secretary Donald Regan (63), and Reagan looked 10 years the younger."

'Repulsive upsurge' in pornographic films

By AARON SITNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

There has been a "repulsive upsurge" in the number of pornographic films shown here in recent months, a source at the Ministry of Interior told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"In the past 90 days alone, our inspectors have confiscated 30 lewd films," he said. "And this repulsive upsurge is taking place not in private screening studios, but in licensed neighbourhood cinemas."

The latest batch of blue movies — all of them imported — were spotted by inspectors in Haifa, Tel Aviv, Netanya and Beersheba. In some cases, the inspectors halted the screening in the middle and ordered the cinema operator to empty his theatre and refund entrance fees to the moviegoers.

The ministry source, a film inspector who asked to remain anonymous, fearing retribution from irate cinema owners, told *The Post*: "I see quite a few dirty flicks in my line of work. But the latest bunch were among the worst so far. They contained lots of hard

porn material, including sadism and perversion. I must confess that even I felt embarrassed."

According to law, no film may be shown in a cinema unless it carries a stamp of approval from the ministry's Film Review Unit. To dodge this law, cinema operators either forge the unit's rubber stamp or change the title of the pornographic film to that of an approved film, for which a stamped approval form is on hand at the theatre.

The undercover film inspectors are known among cinema operators as "Sonia's Commandos" after unit director Sonia, whose last name was unavailable. Often, the inspectors enter a theatre accompanied by detectives. If a decision is made to conduct a raid, the inspectors identify themselves to the projectionist and the detectives begin issuing summonses.

"The courts are apparently waking up to the danger of porn, and are no longer pussyfooting around with their petty fines," the ministry source said. "I can't recall any jail sentences yet for this violation of the law, but I wouldn't be surprised to hear about it soon."

MKs denounce closure of ulpanim

Jerusalem Post Staff

Strong criticism of the Education Ministry's proposal to close immigrant Hebrew courses (*ulpanim*) was expressed in the Knesset yesterday by MKs Nahman Raz (Alignment) and Guela Cohen (Tehiya). At the same time, kibbutz representatives called a press conference in Tel Aviv to protest against the step, part of the ministry's planned budget cuts.

Raz told the Knesset that Hebrew is "the main vehicle for enabling the immigrant to sink roots in the country" and Cohen maintained it is "no less serious to uproot Hebrew teaching than to uproot a Jewish settlement."

Deputy-Minister of Education Miriam Glazer-Ta'asa replied that, in the matter of the *ulpanim*, she is "at odds with" her ministry. She promised to prevent the axing of the *ulpanim*, but suggested that there might be room for economies in the *ulpan* network.

Earlier this week, Immigration Absorption Minister Abaroa Uzan said that the Education Ministry announcement about closing the *ulpanim* was inaccurate. But the ministry announced yesterday that it had fired 20 Hebrew teachers in Kiryat Shmona and Ashkelon and sent their Ethiopian students home.

The Knesset voted to refer the matter to the Education Committee.

In Tel Aviv, Yehuda Peleg, coordinator of *ulpanim* for the United Kibbutz Movement, told a press conference that about half of the nearly 4,000 students who attend kibbutz *ulpanim* every year remain in the country, or return later.

The Education Ministry pays the salaries of some 300 *ulpan* teachers, one third of whom teach at the kibbutz *ulpanim*. The kibbutzim hire their teachers and, despite the ministry's decision, the contracts with them are still in effect. Jewish Agency emissaries abroad have already signed up students for *ulpanim* to begin in the summer, a kibbutz representative said.

Number of Druse getting exemptions from IDF triples

Special to The Jerusalem Post

HAIFA. — The number of young Druse exempted from compulsory military service on religious grounds tripled during the past year, the head of the non-Jewish division at the Ministry of Religious Affairs, Nissim Dana, said yesterday.

Dana said the Druse got the exemptions at the request of their spiritual leadership. He added that the spiritual leaders had cooperated with the Defence Ministry in the past in having several Druse drafted, after it was found they had claimed religious exemptions

fraudulently. Local Druse explained that many young people have recently adopted a religious way of life. But the new phenomenon does not effect the motivation of the community to take part in protecting the country's security.



Former Olympic runner Esther Shahmorov-Roth leads group of Jerusalem runners yesterday during a Hanukka torch-lighting run from Mount Herzl to the Knesset, in support of Prisoners of Zion, especially Yosef Begun.

WOJAC parley voices fears for Syrian Jewry

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Fears for the future of the nearly 4,500 Jews living in Syria were expressed yesterday, on the second day of the conference of the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries (WOJAC).

Addressing over 100 delegates from Israel and eight other countries, Alain Poirer, president of the French senate, who came specially to London, said that the Jews of Syria are living there as "hostages."

Menahem Yehid, chairman of the Israel Council for the Rescue of Jews in Arab Countries, said that while the material situation of Syrian Jewry had improved, "there is deep concern and doubt in our hearts about their situation." If the political situation results in "internal upheavals," it would constitute a "definite danger, first and foremost, to the Jews."

He continued: "We cry out, mainly to the free world, and we

send out our appeal to take steps so that those Jews who so desire may leave Syria, without depositing money and without having to leave part of their families behind as hostages."

Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porai called on the Arab states to "absorb their own brethren in their midst." Outlining what Israel is doing to resettle Palestinian refugees within Israel, the minister declared: "We are aware of the difficulties that will be posed by the Arab states and the leaders of terrorist organizations; but this will not deter us."

Earlier, Arthur Goldberg, former American ambassador to the UN and a former chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, called for the establishment of a juridical body to examine and publish "a definitive report about what has happened to Jews from Arab countries. But it must be documented more adequately than it has been done until now."



The new ambassadors of Japan and Liberia, Shozo Kadota (left) and Samuel Pearson, lift ceremonial glasses yesterday at Beit Hanassi.

New Japan, Liberia envoys meet Herzog

Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog yesterday accepted the letters of credence of the new ambassadors of Japan and Liberia in separate ceremonies at Beit Hanassi.

Ambassador Shozo Kadota, 58, has been in the Japanese foreign service for 30 years. He graduated from Tokyo University and studied at Swarthmore College in the U.S. He has represented Japan at the UN and served as minister of the Japanese Embassy in London.

Samuel Pearson, the new Liberian ambassador, is a former minister of defence of his country and a long-time friend of Liberian President Samuel Doe. He is the first ambassador of his country to Israel since relations were renewed this year.

A minor diplomatic incident occurred during Pearson's credentials ceremony: the flag of Chile was hung from the Beit Hanassi flagpole by mistake. Both flags have a white star on a blue ground in the top left-hand corner. A Foreign Ministry official recognized the error and the flag was replaced by the correct one by the end of the ceremony.

Herzog invited to visit 3 African countries

Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog has been invited to make state visits to Liberia, Swaziland and Zaire by the presidents of those countries.

Details of the trip, which is ex-

Yearbook: Enough housing for two years

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

About 65,000 apartments in the country were in some stage of construction in the Hebrew year 5743, and there is enough empty housing to meet the population's needs for two years, the just-published Government Yearbook reveals. The 534-page, soft-cover volume, published by the Government Information Centre, provides thousands of facts about government activities.

The yearbook surveys activities of the president, the Knesset, the Israel Defence Forces and the various ministries. The names of foreign ambassadors in Israel, as well as those of top Israeli officials, are given in English and Hebrew.

Among the facts provided by the yearbook:

- During the year 5743, a total of 4,200 workers, including 2,300 women, were hired by government ministries, while 3,500 government employees left. Women constituted 41 per cent of government employees. The total number of state employees, tenured and un-tenured, temporary and permanent, totalled 64,988.
 - About 35,000 Lebanese were examined in Israeli medical clinics along the border. Half were Moslems, and some came from as far as Beirut.
 - The Military Industries produced more than 500 different kinds of products, from explosives to missiles.
 - The average apartment takes 22 months to construct.
 - The committee for naming settlements in Israel picked 332 names during the year.
 - Net exports reached \$5,016 billion, compared with \$5,328b. the previous year. The U.S. is the leading purchaser of Israeli exports.
- The yearbook is available at Government Information Centre offices and some bookstores. The price of the volume has not been announced.

Municipal rates may be increased more frequently

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Municipal licence fees, permit charges and other payments due to local authorities may soon be adjusted upwards more frequently than at present.

In a circular to mayors and heads of local authorities this week, Interior Ministry Director-General Haim Kubersky said that "in view of the rapid rise in the consumer price index, you are informed that by law you may raise your various fees once every 90 days and not only twice a year, as at present."

The only legal requirement for such a change is amendment of a local by-law, Kubersky wrote.

Hammer prays and reads in hospital

Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer, who is still in Sheba Hospital following a heart attack last Sunday evening, laid *tefillin* (phylacteries) for the first time yesterday. Deputy Foreign Yehuda Ben-Meir said yesterday.

Ben-Meir, a friend and National Religious Party colleague of Hammer, also said Hammer, 48, was "feeding himself and reading." However, according to the Ministry of Education spokesman, Hammer is still in intensive care and it is not known how long he will remain there.

Safety first for 50,000 holiday hikers in Judean Desert

By LIOA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Nature Reserves Authority expects some 50,000 people to visit the Judean Desert's Ein Gedi area during Hanukka. Of these, says Shmuel Shapira, southern district director of the NRA, 15,000 will be from youth groups.

"We are instructing these groups about overnight camping locations and also about taking their garbage out with them, to ensure that the nature reserve will not be damaged," Shapira said.

But the major problem he

foresees is that travellers who hike alone will be injured or lose their way. "Every year, we have dozens of rescue operations, because people get stuck. Sometimes, the ending is tragic. There is really no need for anyone to come to such an end if basic safety rules are observed."

Shapira advises all hikers to have topographical maps and lots of water, as well as up-to-date information from the field schools or the Nature Protection Society.

"No one should stray off the paths, neither in cars nor on foot. The cliffs are tricky and the paths are not for vehicles," Shapira says.

He cautioned against hiking at night, since most accidents happen after nightfall. "When people are stuck in the dark, they panic and sometimes fall and it is difficult to

Fuel prices jump 12%

Fuel prices went up by an average of 12 per cent at midnight last night, the Energy Ministry announced. The decision was taken by the ministry and the Treasury in order to keep fuel prices in line with the rate of the devaluation of the shekel against the dollar.

New Prices: (including VAT)

Fuel	New price per litre	Old price
Petrol 91	15.57	15.51
Petrol 96	66	59
solar (diesel fuel)	45.30	40.50
kerosene	47.20	42.20

Cooking gas (112 kg. cylinder, not including VAT) \$785.22 \$700.87

Welcome to Israel
Andrew Brown and wife Ruth, Sacramento, Calif. Mr. Brown is Director of the Federal State County Municipal Employees of the State of California.

Mrs. Sylvia (Matlavi) Jacobs of Stamford, Conn., on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Youth Aliya. (Mrs. Jacobs is the niece of the late American Zionist leader, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver who was one of the Founding Fathers of the State of Israel in 1948).
From the Capt. Yehiel and Ruth Glosky Langer, Hospitality Foundation, One Mapu St., Jerusalem.

find them." Shapira also says hikers must wear shoes, not sandals. Because of the danger of flash-floods, travellers are advised not to walk in the wadis, especially when the sky is cloudy, and never to sleep in them.

Above all, Shapira notes, travellers should leave their names and intended destination with the proper authorities in the area. These are: the Coral Beach Reserve in Eilat; the police or Magen David Adom in Mitzpe Ramon, Yotvata, Dimona, Arad or Ofakim; and the nature reserve in Ein Gedi.

Early last Sunday morning, Shapira was awakened by police at

his home in Arad. A group of 20 youngsters from Kfar Haim had gone rock-climbing and got stuck. Luckily, they did not attempt to go further, but waited for help to arrive.

Eventually they were rescued. But the night-time drama could have been avoided had the group heeded the safety guidelines set up by the NRA.

Shapira told *The Jerusalem Post* that a young Englishman who disappeared two-and-a-half months ago, Norman Levinkind, might be one of those who have perished in the area because these rules were not known to him and, therefore, not observed.

SOUTH AFRICA

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Labour pains

In today's tight labour market, women are particularly under threat, reports D'vora Ben Shaul.



Not wanted? Looking through the job vacancy ads. (Thea Weiss)

likely to object to her taking a job that might "shame him".

Among areas where there is still work available, both labour officials mentioned the printing industry, hotels, gardening, and — surprisingly — they suggested the possibility of women serving as petrol station attendants. There are also 3,000 jobs a month that go unfilled in the food-processing industry.

One of the problems of jobs in the food industry and in other sectors is that, by custom, the women workers are paid only the minimum legal wage. Since this wage, at the present, is \$19,000, the worker usually takes home \$15,000 (net salary) for a full-time, six-day week. This is especially true in one-industry development towns where the women have agreed — not by choice — to the lower pay scale as a part of a collective labour agreement that gave better conditions to the men, since in many cases, both the husband and the wife work in the same factory.

Another problem facing many women is their status as "temporary" workers. Many industries, some government-owned and some Histadrut-owned, have a practice of keeping workers for years on a temporary basis, firing them once a year, and then rehiring them after a month has passed. This applies to many men as well. Some workers even buy homes near the factory where they work. All this is fine as long as they are rehired, but many workers — a large percentage of them women — are now facing a situation in which they will not be rehired, are not entitled to severance pay for the years they have worked, and have no other local employment.

"But prejudices are not one-sided," Ben Zvi notes. "Women olim and women over 40 are far more flexible about the work they are willing to do. They are often unperturbed about prestige and all that, but employers are hide-bound. For instance, a woman of 40-plus can often do hotel work much more efficiently than the younger set, but hotel managers want the younger women for the job. It is very hard to even get them to try an older woman as a housekeeper or maid."

But in today's tight labour market, it's not only the older women returning to work who have problems, says Ben Zvi: "A girl gets out of the army. Her mother scrubbed floors and her father worked in a factory. She finished high school and got a matriculation certificate. It was a sort of family effort — she should have the chances they never had. Now, just when she's ready to go to work, the only thing I can offer her is a job in a factory or, if she can type, a typist's job. The whole family is disappointed and hurt."

Referring to forecasts by Na'amat and other organizations that within five years, the jobs of three out of every five women will be redundant, both Ben Zvi and Saadon stress that we must change the image of the working woman. Unless women are willing to go into industry, and he proud of their work in this field, the two say, then there just aren't going to be enough jobs for them. This is also true for men.

"A lot of what has to be done is the breaking down of prejudices and of set patterns," says Saadon. "There are hundreds of women in this country who have picked citrus on their moshav or kibbutz... The country needs 25,000 citrus pickers for the next four months, but they will have to bring Arabs from Gaza to do the job. This is a job that any healthy woman can do without undue effort...but it's just not accepted."

"There's also the problem of harassment on the job when a woman does work that's usually held to be a man's job," she admits. Everyone, of course, knows about the success the hus cooperatives have had in excluding women from obtaining membership. Ben Zvi adds that women who took a course in floor- and wall-tiling had a hard time with men on the construction site. But there is still less actual sexual harassment than there is the fear — on the part of the husbands and fathers of these women — that there might be sexual harassment.

Among other steps planned to change the image of the working woman are the use of posters and of public service announcements on television, according to Saadon and Ben Zvi.

SARAH LASKIN is not an unemployed person — at least, not as far as the official lists of the unemployed are concerned. The Ministry of Labour has very special criteria concerning this status: The first requirement is that the person has been steadily employed for six months of the past year. Laskin has not had a paying job for 15 years.

Like thousands of other women who are feeling the economic pinch, Laskin has decided that the only way to manage these days is to have two salaries coming into the household. Since she is willing to work, but has not yet found a job, she is one of the many people who make up the "hidden statistics" in unemployment figures.

Nitza Ben Zvi, director of the Division for Women's Employment of the Ministry of Labour's Employment Service, and Yvette Saadon, deputy regional director for Jerusalem and the South in charge of women's employment at the Ministry, have both spent a lot of time lately trying to find a solution to the problems of Laskin and many other women who both need and want to work.

"First of all, women have certain specific needs regarding their work which men don't have," Ben Zvi explains. "A woman — if she is a housewife and mother — has to have work at the hours when the children are at school or in a nursery. She cannot go to work before the nursery schools or elementary schools open in the morning, and often she must be on hand to receive the children in the afternoon."

"This means that a job that is far away may be unavailable to her because she cannot afford to spend another hour in each direction, getting to and from work."

"Not only that," adds Saadon, "but many women cannot accept evening work — even if the husband or an older child are at home then — because the culture from which she comes is one in which a man cannot permit his wife to be out alone at night. This is a limitation in some types of industry and even in other areas."

"We really have two major groups of women here," says Ben

CONSCIOUSNESS-raising is a time-consuming process in most feminist circles, taking from 12 to 15 sessions of 2 1/2 hours each. A dozen or so women get together on a regular basis, usually once a week, and discuss a more or less set curriculum of subjects, under the informal and hopefully non-dictatorial direction of a group leader. The leader is generally a woman who has herself gone through C-R (as it's popularly called), and is active in at least one feminist project.

The discussion is pointed and probing, and women are encouraged to talk personally, to express the first person: "how I feel," "what I think," "what happened to me."

Free-wheeling and open as it may be, C-R has a definite goal, and it is the job of the group leader to help bring the women to awareness, to gently nudge them into re-analyzing their lives and the society in which they live, by throwing out a series of challenging questions. Another goal of C-R is to bring the women to the realization that other women have lived, live and feel as they do; that they are not the only ones to believe somewhere inside, that it's not exactly fair that they have to work hard all day and then come home to

another full-time (or even part-time) job; or that they had to give up a promising career or trade or profession or dream; that they never seem to get that job advancement or raise; or that the "earth doesn't move" when they carry and sometimes are forced to bear the "fruit" and pain of an unwanted sex act; or that they seem to have to live by a different, stricter set of rules than men, even today, in the modern 1980s.

The meaning of such stereotypes as "masculine" and "feminine" are considered; women liking or disliking women and why, is analysed; the tyranny of attitudes towards aging women is probed in the session on "women and ohsolescence"; female sexuality and sexual oppression are thoroughly reviewed, as is lesbianism and the use of the fear of lesbianism as a put down for women.

Rape and other forms of violence against women are re-assessed as tools of oppression, and a way to keep "women in line." Women and economics and fear of success is also reviewed, as is the special, and often difficult, relationship between

About women

Joanne Yaron

Instant C-R



In a brief few minutes talk with a very exhausted actress (two performances, plus a two-hour public discussion on women's status, to celebrate the 300th showing) we were told that "in small towns and villages the women really react. They come rushing up to me at the end of the performance, sometimes towing their husbands with them and say to me — but really to him — 'that's how it is, that's my life. Thank you for showing it.' Others," said Doron, "sneak up when no one is looking to say nearly the same thing, only they haven't reached the stage of talking in front of their man."

Doron, clearly affected by the substance of the play, added that "in the cities, like Tel Aviv, the women are more reticent, less prepared to identify, even with the 'upper class' scenes."

This was substantiated in the public discussion on women's status in Israel held at the Tel Aviv Tzavta theatre last week, following, as noted, the 300th performance of the play.

Michal Zmora-Cohen responded to moderator Dr. Nitza Shapiro-Libai's opening statement that the

play very much reflected women's situation in Israel, by saying "any woman who wants to, can make it." Ms. Zmora-Cohen, a broadcaster and author, believes that the pioneer period is still in existence in Israel, and that "it's women's fault if they don't have equality."

Dr. Shapiro-Libai, until recently adviser to the prime minister on women's status, reviewed the unsatisfactory legal situation for women in Israel, stressing that the protective and preferential work legislation concerning women serves to reduce the possibility of achieving equality in that area.

THE WRITER of this column, who also took part in the panel, noted that the equality of women during the pioneer period was another popular myth in Israel that could be easily disproven, and reminded the audience that the *Kvutza* (early kibbutz) didn't allow female members. While this statement caused some dissension among the members of the audience, panel member Ruth Ben-Aharon, director of the Women's Status Bureau at Na'amat Tel Aviv, pointed out that "one doesn't have to go back that far. Today, in 1983, women can't vote in the moshavim and can't be

members of the Tel Aviv stock exchange."

Ruth Ransic, founder and director of the Herzliya shelter for battered women, said that the play, in which both the overworked and rich, caged wives were battered by their husbands, constituted a public confirmation of what the women in her shelter knew.

Sociologist Dr. Dina Israeli of Tel Aviv and Bar Ilan Universities, remarked that the importance of the play is "that it brings the situation out into the general public arena." She added that in Israel "we like to believe that our society is open and democratic. This belief is reinforced," she said, "by letting a few women get ahead so that the other women will think any woman can make it, and blame themselves for their failure, just as society blames them for their own rapes and beatings."

The audience, a mix of women of all ages and stages of awareness, plus a sprinkling of men, were, as the evening ended, exhorted by one well-dressed woman as she left the hall, that "it would be better for the next generation if women stayed home and took better care of the children." So much for instant C-R.

THE SOVIET Union and the U.S. must abolish the development and employment of nuclear weapons to prevent mutual suicide, and nuclear interference is useless and only delays disaster temporarily.

This is the message that Arah and Israeli women of Haifa's Bridge organization are planning to send to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov.

"We mothers and women — Arab and Jewish — of the Bridge organization, conscious that World War III can start in our area, re-

quest that these two leaders take an example from us, begin a dialogue and come to a compromise on, and an understanding of this matter," says Bridge member Dr. Ada Aharoni.

Author and lecturer Aharoni is one of a group of women who wrote the letter, which is to be presented at the next Bridge meeting (December 5 at Moadon WIZO, Geffen St., Haifa). The organization is composed of Jewish and Arab women, including housewives, teachers, educators, social workers and so on, who live in the Haifa area

Women's news

decide to make it a petition and circulate it around for signatures."

If Jewish and Arab women in Israel can come to an understanding on issues regarding peace, she asserts, "We believe that all sides can."

"The Middle East is a trouble spot today because of American involvement in Lebanon, Soviet arms

in Syria, and so forth. But we believe that Israel has a chance to make peace and solve the conflict here because more and more people are seeing things the way Bridge does."

Aharoni — who has published numerous collections of stories and poetry, as well as a novel which will be out soon — is co-chairman of Bridge and one of the women who founded the organization eight years ago with honorary president Ruth Lys. Following the death of her son in the Six Day War, Lys decided to devote her life toward

working for peace and initiated the idea of an Arab-Jewish women's organization. Today some 180 women — one-third of them Arabs from Haifa and outlying towns — belong to Bridge.

(For more information on the organization's activities, write to Ruth Lys, 21 Lionel St., Haifa.)

THE SCARLET Harleins, a woman's theatre group from England, will be appearing in a play called "We who were the Beautiful" this month at museums around the country.

Jerusalem's Laromme Hotel and

the Hertz car rental agency are sponsoring the groups' visit. Their play focuses on the experience of two women — mother and daughter — in a psychiatric hospital. Singing, pantomime, tribal dance, and the use of huge dolls and masks are all part of the performance. The play, in English, will be appearing (at 9.00 p.m.) at the Israel Museum on December 5 and 11; at the Haifa Museum on December 6 and 10; and at the Tel Aviv Museum on December 8 and 12.

A.L.

ENTERTAINMENT

- ### TELEVISION
- #### EDUCATIONAL:
- 9.15 Rainbow 5.40 English 7 9.00
 - Arithmetic 4.25 English 6 10.10 Elementary Science 10.30 Sumsun Street 11.00 Math 5 11.15 Geography 5-6 11.45
 - Advice and Guidance 7-9 12.05 Science 7-8 12.30 High School Literature 13.00
 - Geography 6-9 13.30 French 15.00 Battle of the Planes 15.30 Sumsun Street 16.00
 - This Is It — live youth magazine 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine
- #### CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
- 17.30 Lighting of the 2nd Hanukkah Candle 17.35 Somersaults — with Dalik and Tulip
- #### ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES:
- 18.30 News roundup
 - 18.32 Situation
 - 18.45 Cartoons
 - 19.00 Meeting — current affairs
 - 19.30 News
- #### HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
- 20.02 Lighting of the 2nd Hanukkah Candle by Ben-Zion Shalom
 - 20.10 Match of the Week
 - 20.45 Beauty Spot for Hanukkah
 - 21.00 Match Newsweek
 - 21.30 Documentary about Kfar Tikva, home for retarded people who find it difficult to cope in normal society
 - 22.30 Rage of Angels Part 1 of a 4-part mini-series based on the novel by Sidney Sheldon, starring Jaclyn Smith
 - 23.05 Sofa Discussion
 - 23.35 News
- #### JORDAN TV (unofficial):
- 17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.00
 - News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew
 - 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Are You Being Served 21.00 Love Boat 22.00 News in English 22.15 Movie of the Week

- ### ON THE AIR
- #### Voice of Music
- 6.02 Musical Clock
 - 7.07 Karel Salmon: The Top; Salmon: "Dahili" (Kol Israel, Mendel Rodan); Elgar: Symphonic Poem for Choir and Orchestra; Silome Jaffe: Beautiful City (Kol Israel, Israel Edition); Bolideur: Harp Concerto (Nicanor Zabaleta); Chausson: Poeme de l'amour et de la mer (Montserat Caballe); Hummel: Trumpet Concerto (John Williamson); Mendelssohn: Octet; Ravel: Tombeau de Couperin (Yvael Zaidoff); Beethoven: Triple Concerto (Renaux Arts Trio, Helsinki); Saint-Saens: Symphony No.3 (Bernstein); Paul Ben-Haim: Song of Praise (Friedel Teller-Blum, Willy Hopmann, Philharmonie Choir, Kol Israel Orchestra, Josef Friedland)
 - 12.00 Youth Concert — The Wanderers of a Time — The Israel Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Arieh Vardi — Variants of Bach's Concerto in F minor, with Nuri Galon, Erez Ofri, David Kossor, Arieh Vardi, baritone, conducts and explains
 - 13.05 Light Classics by Mussorgsky, Chavez, Bach, Debussy, Strauss, Grieg, Reger and Tchaikovsky
 - 15.00 The History of Music
 - 15.30 Youth Programme
 - 16.30 First Broadcast — Ariel Zacher, piano; Schumann: Fantasy, Op.17; Chopin: Scherzo, Sonata, Op.147 (Daniel Ben-Ami); Milka Lachs; Tippet: Canzona, Boyhoods End (Neil Jenkins, Yitzhak Stiner); Beethoven: Variations in F major, Op.34 (Carmen Orr)
 - 18.00 Music Magazine
 - 19.05 Famous Artists in Historical Recordings (repeat)
 - 20.00 Concert Preview
- #### First Programme
- 6.30 Programmes for Olim
 - 7.30 Light Classical Music — Works by Haydn, Handel, Beethoven, Gounod and others
 - 9.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
 - 10.05 Encounter — live family magazine
 - 11.10 Poets' songs
 - 11.30 Education for all
 - 12.05 Sophistic songs
 - 13.00 News in English
 - 13.30 News in French
 - 14.05 Children's programmes
 - 15.30 Speaker's podium
 - 15.55 Notes on a New Book
 - 16.05 Middle East Crossroads
 - 17.10 Jewish Identity
 - 17.30 Everyman's University
 - 18.05 Afternoon Classics
 - 18.47 Bible Reading — Chronicles II, 24:1-14
 - 18.55 Lighting of the 2nd Hanukkah Candle
 - 19.05 Boiled Ham
 - 19.30 Programme for Olim
 - 22.05 Story and Songs
 - 23.05 A Friend from the Same Planet
- #### Second Programme
- 6.12 Gymnastics
 - 6.30 Editorial Review
 - 6.54 Green Light — drivers' corner
 - 7.00 This Morning
 - 8.05 First Thing — with Eud Manor
 - 10.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
 - 12.05 Open Line — news and music
 - 13.00 Midday — news and music
 - 14.10 Matters of Interest

- ### CINEMAS
- #### JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
- Eden: Psycho II (not as advertised in Friday cinema column) 4, 6.45, 9; Edison: High Road to China (not as advertised in Friday cinema column); Habimah: Trading Places 4, 6.45, 9; Kfar: Short Romance; Mithras: Murderous Summer 6.45, 9.15; Orion: Le Choix des Armes 4, 6.45, 9
- #### HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9
- Amphitheatre: Savage Harvest; Aramat: Hercules Unchained; Atzma: New York Nights; Cinema: Flash Dance; Galor: The New Barbarians 10, 2, 6; Bulldozer 12, 4, 8; Mithras: High Road to China 6.45, 9; Orion: Breathless; Orion: Love at Its Hottest; Orion: Orly; Va Banque 6.45, 9; Peor: Local Hero; Ror: Up Your Anchor; Saviv: To Begin Again 6.45, 9
- #### RAMAT GAN
- Ararat: Year of Living Dangerously 7, 9.30; Redheads and Broomesticks 4; Lily: Heat and Dust 7.15, 9.30; Odeon: Trading Places 4, 7.15, 9.15; Orion: Baby Love 7.15, 9.30; Ramat Gan: War Games 7.15, 9.30
- #### TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
- Alhambra: Trail of the Pink Panther; Ben-Yehuda: Lone Wolf Macquade; Cinema: Trading Places 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema: Officer and Gentleman 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema: Blue Thunder 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema: Canyon Road 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Life of Brian 10.30, 1.30; Cinema: Big George 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Hair 10.30, 1.30; Cinema: Breathless; Delat: Miss Dugan Returns 7.15, 9.30; Drive-In: Sophie's Choice 7.15, 9.30; Heidi's Song 5.30; Eastern: New York Nights; Gai: Psycho II 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Gordon: Danton 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Hedi: Baby Love 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Lev: Local Hero 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Lev: The Way We Were 1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Lior: Le Choix des Armes 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Mithras: Yanks; Mithras: War Games 4.30, 9.30; Orly: Deadly Summer 4.15, 7.15, 9.30; Nargis 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; Peor: Merry Christmas Mr. Lawrence; Shalom: Flash Dance; Tolstai: My Favourite Year; Tel Aviv: Mamma: Yo; Zafra: To Begin Again; Zafra: Eighty Three 9.30; Studio: Class 7.15, 9.30; Tom Sawyer II, 4.30

- ### WHAT'S ON
- Notices in the feature are charged at \$339 per line including VAT; insertion every day costs \$6659 including VAT, per month. Copy accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents.
- #### Jerusalem MUSEUMS
- Israel Museum, Exhibitions: Tom Seidman Freud, Illustrator of children's books from the 1920's; Scraps, showing use of scraps for theatre sets and greeting cards; Miriam Neiger, Haunted Environment; Memphis Milana, Furniture and Accessories; Michael Druks, Projection on Photographic Situations; David Bomberg in Palestine 1923-1927; Moritz Oppenheim, First Jewish Painter; China and the Islamic World; Mario Marz; Tip of the iceberg No. 2; Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art, Archaeology and Contemporary Israeli Art; Rockefeller Museum: Kadesh Barnea, Judean Kingdom fortress; Exploring the Past (for children, at Paley Centre).
- Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5, At 11: Guided tour in English, Tuesday; Free Admission Day (for Hanukkah), Main Museum 10-2.
- #### HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9
- Amphitheatre: Savage Harvest; Aramat: Hercules Unchained; Atzma: New York Nights; Cinema: Flash Dance; Galor: The New Barbarians 10, 2, 6; Bulldozer 12, 4, 8; Mithras: High Road to China 6.45, 9; Orion: Breathless; Orion: Love at Its Hottest; Orion: Orly; Va Banque 6.45, 9; Peor: Local Hero; Ror: Up Your Anchor; Saviv: To Begin Again 6.45, 9
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- #### 2. At 11: Guided tour of Rockefeller Museum (in English). 11: Play for children, "Animals."
- #### CONDUCTED TOURS
- HADASSAH — Guided tour of all installations — Hourly tours at Kiryat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus. * Information, reservations: 02-46333, 02-426271.
- Hebrew University:
- 1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
 - 2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Brookman Reception Centre, Sherman Building, Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882189.
- American Mizrahi Women. Free Morning Tours — 3 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.
- #### Tel Aviv MUSEUMS
- Israel Museum, Exhibitions: Pins Collection, Chinese and Japanese Paintings and Prints; Finy Leidersdorf, Israeli fashion designer; Milana Kishner, photographs; Zvi Goldstein, Structure and Superstructure; Helena Rubinstein Pavilion; Classical Painting in 17th and 18th centuries; Impressionism and Post-Impressionism; Twentieth Century Art; Israeli Art. Visiting Hours: Sun-Thur. 10-10, Fri. closed. Sat. 10-2. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion: Sun-Thur. 9-1; Fri. closed. Sat. 10-2.
- #### CONDUCTED TOURS
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- #### WIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 237930; Jerusalem, 226000; Haifa, 89537.
- #### PIONEER WOMEN — NA'AMAT, Morning tour. Call for reservations: Tel Aviv, 256096.
- #### MISCELLANEOUS
- Hadassah Visitors Dept. Please call 02-491489.
- Haifa What's On in Haifa. Dial 04-640490.

Jordan to curb spending under its 1984 budget

AMMAN (Reuters). — Jordan, hit by world recession and reduced Arab aid, will continue to curb expenditure and boost financial self-reliance under a 1984 budget of \$2.10 billion presented to parliament this week.

Finance Minister Saleh Masa'adeh estimated revenue at \$99m. dinars (\$2.05b.), giving a 17.7m. dinar (\$47.8m.) deficit. The budget allocated 204.6m. dinars (\$553m.) for defence and internal security, and 207.8m. dinar (\$562m.) for economic development.

Masa'adeh said total spending for 1983 was now expected to be 717.7m. dinars (\$1.94b.) below the original projections. He added that revenue from local sources and from Arab countries had fallen below expectations.

Masa'adeh said financial constraints had meant the government could not provide funds for a 200,000-strong reserve "People's Army" to help defend Jordan's 600 kilometre border against Israel, he said.

Masa'adeh also said that despite the negative effects of world recession on Jordan's economy, Gross National Product this year would rise 11.8 per cent at current prices, to 1.9b. dinars (\$5.1b.), from 1.7b. dinars (\$4.6b.) in 1982.

Jordan expected to receive 183m. dinars (\$495m.) in Arab aid next year, compared with 215m. dinars (\$581m.) it had hoped for in this year, he said.

An Arab summit meeting in Baghdad in 1978 agreed oil-rich Arab states would make financial grants to Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, all of which border Israel,

and to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Under the agreement Jordan was to receive a total of \$1.25b. a year from Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates for 10 years.

Masa'adeh said only Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had met their pledges this year, and non-payment by the others was "the main reason for Jordan's financial difficulties."

The budget of autonomous government bodies, including the Jordan University, was estimated at 450m. dinars (\$1.22b.).

Underground economy may involve up to 28% of GNP

Tax collectors unable to cope

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — One of the fastest-growing aspects of Israel's economy is its underground branch — the part that does not pay income tax — and one of the most ineffective undertakings of the authorities is their effort to stamp out that underground economy.

This is stated by Naftali Ben-Moshe, head of the tax committee in the Knesset, who, with Elhanan Dominsky, of the Histadrut's Institute for Economic and Social Research, has made a thorough study of the situation. They have collated studies made at Bar-Ilan and Tel Aviv Universities, and the Technion, and have collected data published by the income tax authorities.

According to a 1977 study (quoted by the Histadrut officials) made by Dr. Meir Ungar and Dr. Ben-Zion Silverfarb, of Bar-Ilan, the "black" economy accounted for between an optimistic 15 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP) and a pessimistic 24 per cent. And Dr. Yosef Friedman, of Tel Aviv University, reports that in the years since then the subterranean economy ranged from 17 to 28 per cent of the GNP.

Dominsky notes that in 1982 the GNP did not grow at all, according to official figures. He points out that this is very strange, for according to Prof. Shlomo Melil, of the Technion, even during Israel's worst recession, in 1965-66, the GNP grew

by one per cent. "The obvious conclusion," he notes, "is that the GNP did grow, but the entire growth went underground." And according to his calculations, the situation in 1983 continues to degenerate.

As for punishment in what is called "serious cases," in 1981 only 50 persons or firms were brought to trial. Of these, one man was sentenced to nine months in prison, three received six months in prison, five received four months, 19 three months "or less"; 16 got suspended sentences, and the rest did not even get this.

Official figures for "serious cases" for 1982 give a similar picture. A total of 188 files were opened; of these, 105 were forwarded to the district attorney's office for prosecution and 43 were brought to trial. The 43 persons involved got a total (individual figures are not given) of 174 months of imprisonment, or 770 months of suspended sentences, or paid a total of IS 8,272,300 in fines.

Another 45 persons paid "ransom" fines for a total of IS4,285,500.

Dominsky notes that the present situation "creates many negative phenomena and is destructive to society as a whole." Not only this, but the entire set-up violates the principles on taxation laid down centuries ago by the great English economist Adam Smith. He said that tax must be imposed fairly; it must be fixed, certain and clear, and it must be cheap to collect.

Ben-Moshe points out that a

large part of the underground economy involves criminal elements — prostitution, drugs, burglary and fencing, from which it is almost impossible to collect taxes. "But taxes on the rest of that underground economy can be imposed and collected," he says.

But this requires efficient and highly-trained personnel in the income tax department. Ben-Moshe says that there are plenty of good people there, but "a lot of them, as soon as they learn the tricks of their profession, leave government service and set up office as tax advisers, helping their clients find loopholes in the law. If we want to keep these officials in government service, we have to pay them a salary commensurate with what they can earn in private business."

Ben-Moshe would also like a list of all adults drawn up, and each one identified as to his source of income. He believes that there are thousands of persons working in the economy who have no file with the income tax authorities.

He thinks that there should be a cross-reference between the benefits a person gets from the government (such as children's allowance) and their actual income.

Finally, he would like to see the American "sample survey situation" set up here. The file of every tenth person would be gone over with a fine-tooth comb — and if any irregularities were found, that person would be subjected to a severe audit year after year.

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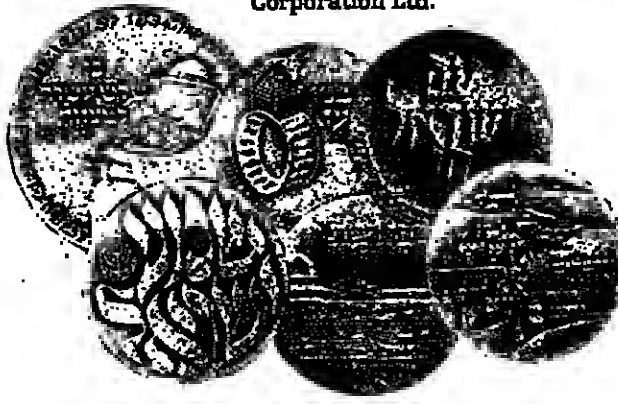
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Dollar value of all stocks down 11 per cent in November

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The dollar value of all stocks traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange dropped by 11 per cent, to stand at \$6.8 billion, from November 1 to 29, according to the Securities financial consultants.

Commercial banks constituted 65 per cent of the entire market activity. Despite the "arrangement" which gave government support to most of the banks, they fell in value

by eight per cent (or \$400 million) in the period under review.

During this period the dollar rose by 13 per cent in relation to the shekel. Thus, if bank shares are supported at their "shekel price," and the shekel is devalued, the shares lose a part of their dollar value.

The ten biggest companies now account for 68 per cent of the entire market, compared to only 47 per cent at the end of 1982.

The ten biggest companies:

Name	Sm. value 31.12.82	Sm. value 31.10.83	Sm. value 29.11.83	rise or fall in Nov.	rise or fall since Dec. 82	rise or fall since Dec. 82
Hapoulim	1,926	1,413	1,300	(119)	(627)	(33)
Leumi	1,772	1,204	1,214	(568)	(558)	(31)
IDB	887	666	614	(221)	(278)	(54)
Discount	652	508	484	(144)	(168)	(36)
Mitschi	481	369	344	(117)	(137)	(18)
IDB Dev.	418	293	162	(256)	(256)	(61)
Elron	153	111	141	30	(12)	(8)
Elbit	88	72	135	47	53	53
Dead Sea	768	150	125	(643)	(631)	(83)
Clal	514	121	92	(422)	(442)	(83)

Figures in brackets denote a loss; those without brackets denote gains.

Elron rose in November, but fell since beginning of the year; Elbit made a spectacular rise in November and has been in the black all year.

As for the various categories, since the beginning of the year com-

mercial banks have fallen in value 60 per cent; financing institutions 58 per cent; insurance companies 85 per cent; trade and utilities 62 per cent; land development, 88 per cent; industry 71 per cent; investment companies by 78 per cent; and oil companies 77 per cent.

Tapping market for sports tourism

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of 14 West German sports writers and sportsmen this week concluded their visit to Israel as the first of a series of such groups.

The visits are part of a Tourism Ministry's campaign to publicize Israel as a centre for winter sports and sport training for Western Europe. The ministry guests meet with sportsmen and sports writers and visit local facilities.

Directors of Israel Government Tourist Offices abroad have been asked to increase their marketing efforts in this hitherto neglected aspect of the tourist industry.

New Paz station

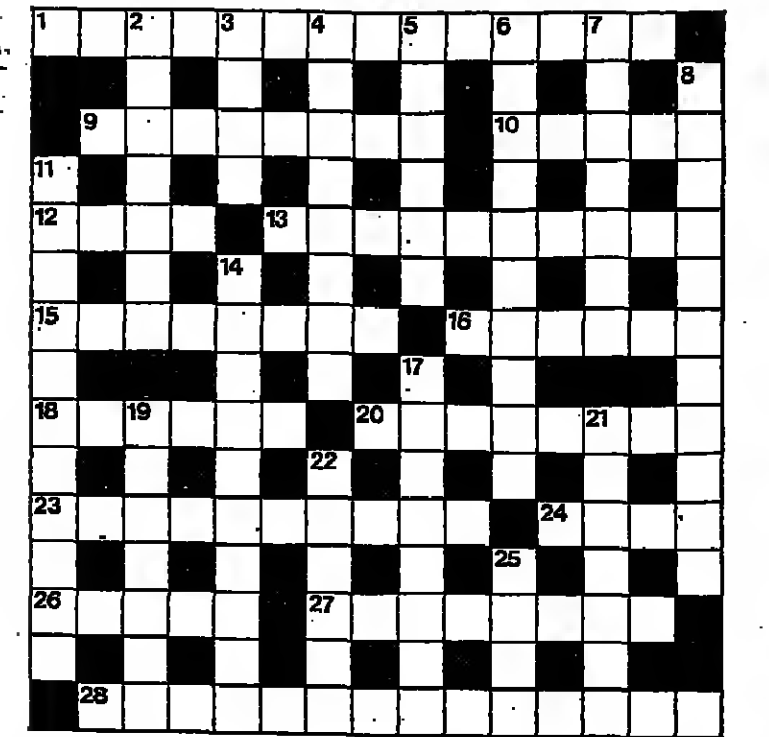
TEL AVIV. — The Paz chair recently opened a new station, at 178th, on the road leading to the Mandarin Hotel and the Country Club, the continuation of Rehov Ibn Gvirol. The station is intended to serve residential quarters north of the river Yarkon, Kiryat Hinuch and traffic making its way north to the various hotels and the coastal area.

The new station has eight petrol and heating oil pumps, and will operate round the clock. A buffet is to be opened there shortly.



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- The marginal advantages some jobs offer (6, 8)
 - Currency controller shedding hot tears (8)
 - Unostentatious French spa making a come-back (5)
 - Breezy tunes? (4)
 - Girl rigging a bell that has a sweet buty tone (10)
 - Sporadic tirade about a revolutionary projection (8)
 - Put into gear? (6)
 - The meat hall that went on the fire? (6)
 - Free from worry, but slipshod about performance (8)
 - About a hundred new radio sets sent to Coventry (10)
 - German emperor from whom we have a lot to learn (4)
 - Financial aid Licolo relied on to win the Civil War (5)
 - Enormous numbers of small West Indian fish (8)
 - Something children can learn to play with (11, 8)
- DOWN**
- Spanish girl hiding her sticks? (7)
 - A stupid fellow? Don't talk nonsense! (4)
 - Fighting advocate of prohibition baling out (8)
 - As upright and amazingly true character (6)
 - Trust to something that's foolish? (4, 6)
 - A child of three allowed on an excursion (7)
 - Could be one's private bete noire (3, 8)
 - A gripping article for the fireside (4, 2, 5)
 - Classical music to court imbrolio (10)
 - A large station court later modified laterally (8)
 - Acquired territory on the Swedish side of the Baltic (7)
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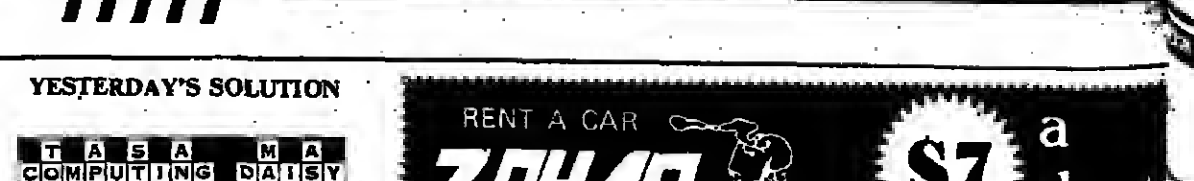
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Kislev 25, 5744 • Safar 25, 1404

Useful visit

PRIME MINISTER Yitzhak Shamir is returning from Washington professing himself well pleased with his achievements there. He has spoken of an unwritten alliance between Israel and the U.S., of an impending "new era" in the relationship, of major progress in economic, political and military cooperation.

But even Mr. Shamir acknowledges that while the framework is impressive it needs to be filled with meaningful content in the future. Only the future will tell if the promises, accords and commitments — some of them made in the past, too — will be implemented.

Indeed, Mr. Shamir's injection of caution and realism into his own upbeat account of the talks is another of those welcome changes of style instituted by this ostensible "government of continuity." The premier's predecessor, and Mr. Arens' predecessor at the Ministry of Defence, were wont on such occasions to obfuscate the realities in a fog of euphoria.

Messrs. Shamir and Arens deserve credit, too, for their workmanlike approach to the talks. Neither of them a rhetorician, they did not indulge in pathos but focussed rather on bread-and-butter discussion for which they had been well prepared by assiduous staff work. This methodology, and the two men's affable personal traits, seem to have stood them in good stead with the top echelon of the American administration.

As to the substance of the discussions, a very great deal seems to have been left to be finalized in subsequent negotiations, some to begin without delay, others less immediately. There will be some strategic cooperation, and some tariff concessions for Israeli exports. But how much, and when — these are still uncertain.

At the same time, the U.S. appears more willing than in the past to make a deliberate demonstration of amity and coordination with Israel. The fear of negative Arab reaction seems to have receded. Indeed there is a positive attempt by Washington to impress — and thus deter — the Syrians by a show of tangible solidarity with Israel.

Internal political considerations in a presidential election year are also presumably involved.

It should be noted that the gap or time-lag between the enunciation of the Reagan-Shamir agreements in principle, and their realization in practice, gives the administration useful, and not unintended, room for maneuver. That may yet be used in connection with Lebanon, though at the moment America and Israel seem entirely at one over the Lebanon issue.

It doubtless would be used if the "Reagan Plan" became a viable option. The president put Mr. Shamir on notice that the plan is still his administration's basic blueprint for a Palestinian solution. And, while U.S. officials were pleased at Mr. Shamir's characteristically uncontentious response, they could not be deluding themselves into thinking that the Israeli premier's reported agreement to "take another look" at the plan presages a change of policy on Israel's part.

Once again then, as so often in recent years, the crucial move is for King Hussein to make or miss.

If, following the splintering of the PLO, Jordan signals that it is belatedly ready now to shoulder its peacemaking responsibilities, the U.S. administration will become more insistent — or so it implies — in requiring Israel to "take another look" at the Palestinian problem.

Public opinion pendulum

ONLY A WEEK has passed since the six Israeli soldiers captured last year by Fatah during the Lebanese war were returned in a prisoner exchange. Within this short space of time the massive celebration of their safe homecoming has surprisingly turned into increasing condemnation.

The critics have made some valid points. In releasing thousands of PLO prisoners in payment for the six, Israel yielded to crude blackmail. The public welcome for the six, aided and abetted by radio and television, was wild beyond measure. And the six themselves were no heroes, indeed their conduct in allowing themselves to be captured without a fight was hardly exemplary.

But the criticism itself has by now strayed beyond the bounds of decency. The prisoner swap was agreed to because there was no alternative to it, and many more PLO prisoners will doubtless be released if, and when, Ahmed Jibril finally consents to return the two Israelis his PFLP-General Command holds. The strange festival of public approbation that greeted the six upon their arrival in this country was surely not their work. And while the six were no latter-day Maccabees, they certainly were not the villains that the former chief of staff, Rafael Eitan, has now made them out to be.

They were inexperienced young soldiers, barely out of basic training, who were obviously distraught at having given themselves up so easily to their captors. Whatever guilt attaches to them has in any case been expiated by their long incarceration.

Mr. Eitan, however, wants an investigation into the circumstances of their capture with the threat of a court-martial at its conclusion. Why? The many reported, though not officially acknowledged, failures of the Lebanese war, under Rafel's generalship, have gone unpunished. It is preposterous to single the six out for special chastisement.

The pendulum of public opinion seems now to have swung from one extreme to the other. What is needed is balanced judgment.

WILL HYPER-INFLATION bring about the collapse of the cost-of-living allowance system?

"No. But it will force this system to adjust itself to rapidly changing conditions," says Prof. Arie Shirom, director of the Institute for Social and Labour Research at the Tel Aviv University. He defines hyper-inflation as inflation beyond 10 per cent a month. According to this definition, Israel is already experiencing hyper-inflation, for the index rose by an unprecedented 21.1 per cent in October, and it is expected to be considerably more than ten per cent for both November and December.

[Israel has already had two other such indexes. In April, 1982, it was 10.7 per cent, and again in April, 1983, it was 13.3 per cent.]

Even if the index in the next few months is lower than October's 21.1 per cent, there are indications that it will be above 10 per cent, and that this will only be the lull before the storm. For in April, 1984, the doctors are to receive basic wage hikes of more than 40 per cent.

It is doubtful whether the rest of the population, especially such professionals as engineers, teachers and nurses, will sit back with folded hands. They will demand somewhat similar pay hikes, and demands can be expected to spiral, for the doctors, after a long and bitter strike, will not allow their proportional gains to be wiped out.

BEFORE EXAMINING the implications of all this, let us consider exactly how the present cost-

BECAUSE OF the host of crises and isores in recent days, we have been neglecting one of the most important issues in the Israeli economy — the economic literacy of the minister of industry and trade. Fortunately, the minister succeeded in reminding us of the urgency of this matter in a recent interview he granted to one of the newspapers. In that interview he expressed outrage at the formation in Israel of what he called a "grey market for loans," which he claimed was "rolling over" millions of dollars each year.

Fellow citizens, I am afraid that all the budget cuts notwithstanding, we can no longer put off the unavoidable. The country has no choice. We must set up a public fund to send Gideon Patt to college.

Patt has added a new dimension to the Orwellianism of Israeli political economy. The "liberalism" of the Liberal minister bears as much relation to true liberalism as did Aridor's "correct economics" to correct economics.

Since his appointment, Patt has been Israel's foremost advocate of greater protectionism in foreign trade. He increased the number and level of import taxes and restrictions; he led a quixotic campaign against the windmill of dumping; he bragged that he was trying to throw a monkey wrench into Israel's imports; and he sired a new boondog-

READERS' LETTERS

MAKING ALIYA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Mr. MacMillan of Toronto, Canada, has put his foot in it (Letters — November 22). I am not some sort of armchair activist unwilling to turn his convictions into action.

Some time ago, I wrote a letter to The Jerusalem Post which appeared on October 3. In that letter from Australia, I stated my belief that Israel needs a population of at least 10 million Jews; that living in Galut is useless Jewishly; and that I wished that young people especially would come here.

In fact, my letter appeared a short week before I arrived in Israel for a study programme at the WUJS Institute in Arad. At the moment, I am engaged in a Hebrew Upan and Jewish Studies course at this institute. Afterwards, I hope to get a job in the accounting profession or a related field. I want to stay in Israel.

WARREN (CHAIM) LANG
Arad.

Pitfalls of indexation

By MACABEE DEAN

of-living allowance system works. Although it has been on the local scene for the past 43 years — since before the State was founded — most persons don't have the foggiest idea about how it works.

Under the present system (it has been modified several times), allowances are paid every three months.

In calculating the next cost-of-living allowance, three brackets are used. If the index rises in these three months by less than 20 per cent, then salaries increase by 80 per cent of the rise in index. If the index rises between 20 and 30 per cent, 85 per cent of this is paid; and if it rises by 30 per cent or more, 90 per cent of the index is paid.

In June, 1983, the index (in points, not in percentages) stood at 1,022 points; three months later, in September, it had risen to 1,268.3 points. Subtracting the former from the latter gives us 246.3 points, and this is 24.1 per cent more than 1,022 points. If we take 85 per cent of this, we reach an allowance of 205.5 per cent. (The figures are

rounded off). This percentage translated into shekels was added to salaries up to a monthly maximum of IS64,307, or a daily wage of IS2,572.28 (on the basis of 25 working days a month.)

Several interesting facts emerge. Firstly, why pay only 80, 85 or 90 per cent of the index rise? The reasoning here, according to Shmuel Grinspan, of the Histadrut, is that it gives the workers an opportunity to negotiate for higher basic wages (either by increasing productivity or by bringing pressure). If they were to get a 100 per cent hike, they would feel "trapped."

Secondly, the 20.5 per cent allowance for the three-month period ending September 30, is paid not early in October, with September's wages, but in November, with October's wages. The reason is that September's index is known only on October 15, and it takes some time until the calculations are made for each person. Thus, there is a full month's delay in payment.

Thirdly, the greater the allowance paid — this is very interesting — the

less actual take home pay (or purchasing power) a worker has. For higher payments move a person into a higher income tax bracket — although the actual purchasing power of his wages has not been increased. So, unless the Finance Ministry periodically changes the income tax brackets, workers make less, not more, under the present system.

Fourthly the present agreements make absolutely no provision for an "advance" on account of the three-month allowance. But a precedent was established in 1979, when two advances were paid.

Thus, paying an advance seems to be an act of generosity on the part of the employers. But it is far from this, for if it were not paid, labour unrest would result, and production would slow down. Moreover, any advance is deducted from the allowance, so *evidently* the employers are not losing anything. But this is not so, because the value of the shekel paid today is greater than the shekel deducted in a few months.

And, finally, the 20.5 per cent allowance paid in November has been wiped out entirely by the 21.1 per cent hike in October's index.

WHAT IS the solution if the November index, and subsequent ones continue to be above ten per cent? According to Professor Shirom, one solution is to consider paying monthly allowances. This will do away with the arguments about paying an advance, how much of an advance and when. Moreover, he does not believe that

monthly allowances will increase inflation "for according to all economic studies, including those by the Bank of Israel, wages have not caused inflation since 1978. Inflation has been caused by the government's deficit budgetary policy, and by printing money to cover this deficit."

The solution, then, is to cut government spending. But this will lead to unemployment. The unemployed will be living off unemployment compensation, and the government will have to increase its budget to provide the funds to pay it, and this means printing money. So, little has been gained, evidently. But, Shirom points out, unemployment compensation will be paid only until the workers are retrained for productive work. Then the situation will begin to improve.

This is a long-range programme. It takes a year or two (if not more) to turn a clerk into a factory hand. What will happen in this period if the index continues to rise each month until it reaches October's 21.1 per cent and continues beyond this?

When the rate of inflation reaches 1.5 per cent a day, or 40 per cent a month, super-hyper-inflation has set in, and monthly allowances will not be sufficient. Then the most likely development will be a very shaky monetary system, with people turning to foreign currency or going back several thousand years and rediscovering the barter system.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

The patter of Patt

By STEVEN E. PLAUT

gle called "exchange rate insurance," which is currently costing the country a cool billion dollars a year. The exchange rate insurance programme turns out to be a miracle cure for a disease that has yet to be discovered.

BEHIND each of Patt's programmes lurks a total misunderstanding of the country's economic needs. He was persuaded to prevent import dumping even though "dumped imports" are nothing but cheap imports. Obviously, it is in the national interest to import goods as cheaply as possible when they cannot be produced efficiently in the domestic market. Restrictions on dumping simply raise the profits and prices of domestic special-interest groups, fuelling inflation, and all at the expense of the consumer.

Then, Patt began advocating a new policy of supporting only those exports with a high proportion of domestic added value. The trouble with that idea was that these exports are not necessarily the ones that yield the highest foreign currency earnings. Its application would severely damage the country's balance of payments position. Fortunately, someone pointed that out to the busy minister, and he dropped the idea.

Meanwhile, Patt created exchange rate insurance, which was supposed to protect exporters against exchange rate fluctuations. Apparently he had never heard of forward contracts, because if he had, he would have known that such insurance is already freely available at every commercial bank in Israel and abroad.

Exchange rate insurance is another economic Orwellism. In fact, it is nothing but a subsidy programme. Export subsidies are not only contrary to economic liberalism, they harm the economy.

When THE government sets a different tariff duty for every single import and a different subsidy rate for every single export, the victims are efficiency and the balance of payments. Instead of Israel's precious resources being allocated according to efficiency and productivity, they get distributed according to the caprice of the bureaucracy.

If there is one area where the damage from government policy is even greater than in foreign-trade policy, it is in the allocation of credit and capital. Patt needs to understand basic principles, to learn why it is so important that a nation's capital be allocated according to efficiency and profitability considerations, rather than bureaucratic caprice.

The Israeli capital market is largely nationalized, most credit being handed out by the government to its favourites. The government allocates or "guides" capital at prices that are too low, often at negative real interest rates, causing a perpetual excess demand for credit. On the other hand the government piles one tax, restriction, obstacle and penalty after another on the various savings schemes available to the public, causing savings to devalue. (Have you heard the new latest joke about PATAM? It's the acronym for Put All The Assets under the Mattress.)

CONTRARY to a popular belief among government officials, there

(An explanation of the reason will be left as a homework assignment for the minister, to be handed in after his finals.)

Patt apparently has no conception of what international trade is all about. Israel must import goods when the imports cost less than their domestic equivalents. In effect, Israel needs to specialize in producing these goods that she is best at making. If one can import a refrigerator and "pay" for it by exporting something that costs IS100,000, it would make no sense to produce it domestically at a cost of IS200,000. When the Ministry of Industry and Trade rails against imports and preaches buying blue-and-white in all circumstances, it is really causing a misallocation of Israel's scarce resources.

Now, when two consenting adults decide to lend to one another, there is nothing immoral or indecent involved. So why is Patt squawking? In his own words, because the money "might slip out of government hands" (Ha'aretz, November 11). But that is exactly what is so good about the phenomenon. Credit allocated by the government is misallocated credit. Patt goes on to warn that if something isn't done to prevent this, the international Mafia will exploit the situation to take over parts of the economy.

Among the ferocious mafiosi mentioned by Patt were the women of WIZO and the Kibbutz Movement, who by-passed the banks and lent their funds to the hard-pressed Ata company, clearly a grievous sin.

The minister was particularly incensed at the WIZO godmothers, because they had the gall to lend money to Ata after they had applied to him for funds for their nutritional programme for children's hostels. Bravo, ladies! By-passing the government's credit control mechanism is no less a Zionist duty than child nutrition. The true "grey market" for loans is the one administered by the government bureaucracy.

We can wait no longer. We must set up a fund for sending the minister of finance and industry to college.

are many Israelis who are not stupid. These have discovered that it is possible and profitable to by-pass the entire cumbersome mechanism of government-controlled credit. Instead of lending and borrowing through the subjugated bank sector, these people have been lending their savings directly to borrowers. This phenomenon, called disintermediation, is already familiar from the U.S. in the 1960s and late 1970s, when Americans by-passed government regulations on credit and interest in the same way.

Now, when two consenting adults decide to lend to one another, there is nothing immoral or indecent involved. So why is Patt squawking? In his own words, because the money "might slip out of government hands" (Ha'aretz, November 11). But that is exactly what is so good about the phenomenon. Credit allocated by the government is misallocated credit. Patt goes on to warn that if something isn't done to prevent this, the international Mafia will exploit the situation to take over parts of the economy.

Among the ferocious mafiosi mentioned by Patt were the women of WIZO and the Kibbutz Movement, who by-passed the banks and lent their funds to the hard-pressed Ata company, clearly a grievous sin.

The minister was particularly incensed at the WIZO godmothers, because they had the gall to lend money to Ata after they had applied to him for funds for their nutritional programme for children's hostels. Bravo, ladies! By-passing the government's credit control mechanism is no less a Zionist duty than child nutrition. The true "grey market" for loans is the one administered by the government bureaucracy.

We can wait no longer. We must set up a fund for sending the minister of finance and industry to college.

The writer teaches economics at the Haifa Technion.

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POSTSCRIPTS

PS TIME-consuming, outdated, expensive, opinionated, or just plain boring: these are among reasons cited by some of the 14,000 Spaniards interviewed in a survey to explain why they do not read their newspapers.

Only eight out of 100 buy a daily newspaper, according to the survey by the Association of Spanish Newspaper Editors. Spain is therefore a culturally underdeveloped country in terms of newspaper readership, according to UNESCO standards.

Just over 3 million newspapers are sold daily in Spain, giving a ratio of 8 per cent compared with levels of some 40 per cent in Israel and in northern Europe.

The survey aimed in part to find out what proprietors and journalists must do to make their papers livelier.

One finding which cuts against the grain of a school of journalism still popular in the country was that Spaniards wanted more news and less opinion in their newspapers. Several national dailies run pages of essays and opinion columns.


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